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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/727,723	12/01/2000	Daniel A. Nagel	CIS00-3681	7519

7590 09/24/2004

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EXAMINER

CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2143

DATE MAILED: 09/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/727,723

Applicant(s)

NAGEL ET AL.

Examiner

Azizul Choudhury

Art Unit

2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 May 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 December 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

Detailed Action

This office action is in response to the amendment received on May 20, 2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by
DuFresne (US Pat No: US005835712A), hereafter referred to as DuFresne.

1. With regards to claims 1, 10, 19 and 20, DuFresne teaches a method for transferring information between logic entities in browser pages, the method comprising the steps of defining a data element having a value for use by a first application logic entity in a first browser page; generating a browser page identifier for a second browser page, the browser page identifier including the value for the data element; invoking access to a second browser page using the browser page identifier, the second browser page including a second application logic entity; and retrieving the value of the data element from the browser page identifier for use by the second application logic entity.

(DuFresne teaches a design allowing for URL's to store values (column 10, line 42 – column 11, line 53, DuFresne). The values are able to store static data or

instructions (column 3, lines 38-40, DuFresne). The values primarily serve to hold data that is useful to a website. In addition means are present for a browser currently at a first webpage to be invoked to another URL (to another webpage) with the data holding value (column 10, line 42 – column 11, line 53, DuFresne). Means are also present by which to append the data holding values to the URL and also by which to retrieve the values (column 19, lines 35-46, DuFresne)).

2. With regards to claims 2 and 11, DuFresne teaches a method wherein the step of defining a data element includes the steps of: declaring data element for use by a first application logic entity; and providing a value for the data element (DuFresne discloses a design where data such as executable tags are replaced by values (column 3, lines 4-13, DuFresne)).

3. With regards to claims 3 and 12, DuFresne teaches a method wherein the step of providing a value for the data element comprises the step of: retrieving the value for the data element from a browser page identifier identifying the first browser page (DuFresne's design has means by which to append the data holding values to the URL and also by which to retrieve the values (column 19, lines 35-46, DuFresne)).

4. With regards to claims 4 and 13, DuFresne teaches a method wherein the step of retrieving a value of the data element from a browser page identifier identifying the first browser page includes the steps of: parsing the browser page identifier to

retrieve a value for a data element from the browser page identifier; assigning the value to the data element that corresponds to the value parsed from the browser page identifier; and repeating the steps of parsing and assigning for each value contained in the browser page identifier such that all data elements containing a value within the browser page identifier receive an assignment of their respective value parsed from the browser page identifier (DuFresne's design has means by which to append the data holding values to the URL and also by which to retrieve the values (column 19, lines 35-46, DuFresne). The parsed and retrieved values are used by a website to perform operations such as perform a step in an authorization process).

5. With regards to claims 5 and 14, DuFresne teaches a method wherein the step of generating a browser page identifier includes the steps of: extracting a value for each data element shared between the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity to create a value array; obtaining a page designator for the second browser page; and appending the value array containing the values for each data element to the page designator for the second browser page to form the browser page identifier (DuFresne's design has means by which to append the data holding values to the URL and also by which to retrieve the values (column 19, lines 35-46, DuFresne). Multiple values correlating to multiple extensions, processes and data are possible within the design (column 3, lines 14-20, DuFresne). Hence arrays of values are acceptable within DuFresne's design).

6. With regards to claims 6 and 15, DuFresne teaches a method wherein the browser page identifier is a uniform resource locator that is dynamically generated via the steps of extracting, obtaining and appending and that contains the value of the data element shared by the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity (DuFresne's design has means by which to append the data holding values to the URL and also by which to retrieve the values (column 19, lines 35-46, DuFresne). In addition means are present for a browser currently at a first webpage to be invoked to another URL (to another webpage) with the data holding value (column 10, line 42 – column 11, line 53, DuFresne). The invoking process is dynamic in this case in DuFresne's case. Furthermore, the value generation in DuFresne's design is dynamic).

7. With regards to claims 7 and 16, DuFresne teaches a method further including the step of detecting a navigation command to navigate to the second browser page; and wherein the steps of generating and invoking are performed in response to the step of detecting the navigation command to navigate to the second browser page, such that the browser page identifier produced in response to the step of detecting the navigation command includes a value for the data element that is created by the first application logic entity and is passed to the second application logic entity via the browser page identifier (DuFresne's design has means by which to append the data holding values to the URL and also by which to retrieve the values (column 19, lines

35-46, DuFresne). In addition means are present for a browser currently at a first webpage to be invoked to another URL (to another webpage) with the data holding value (column 10, line 42 – column 11, line 53, DuFresne)).

8. With regards to claims 8 and 17, DuFresne teaches a method wherein: the steps of generating and invoking are performed by a state sender logic entity; and wherein the step of retrieving is performed by a state retrieval logic entity; the state sender logic entity and state retrieval logic entity being logic entities incorporated into the first browser page and second browser page which interoperate to transfer values of data elements shared by the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity between the first browser page and the second browser page via incorporation of such values of data elements into browser page identifiers (DuFresne's design has means by which to append the data holding values to the URL and also by which to retrieve the values (column 19, lines 35-46, DuFresne). In addition means are present for a browser currently at a first webpage to be invoked to another URL (to another webpage) with the data holding value (column 10, line 42 – column 11, line 53, DuFresne). Furthermore, the design allows the values to be used for state purposes (column 4, line 56 – column 5, line 3, and column 19, line 50 – column 20, line 36, DuFresne). Hence means for the claimed state sender logic entity as well as the state retrieval logic entity are inherently present).

9. With regards to claims 9 and 18, DuFresne teaches a method wherein: the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity collectively form an application; and wherein the values of data elements shared by the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity collectively form state information that the state sender logic entity and the state retrieval logic entity can pass between the first browser page and second browser page via browser page identifiers for use by the application (DuFresne's design allows the values to be used for state purposes (column 4, line 56 – column 5, line 3, and column 19, line 50 – column 20, line 36, DuFresne)).
10. With regards to claims 21 and 27, DuFresne teaches the method wherein generating the browser page identifier includes generating the browser page identifier from within the first browser page in the browser, the method further comprising: displaying the browser page identifier in the first browser page displayed to a user; and receiving a selection by the user of the browser page identifier to retrieve the second browser page (DuFresne's design has means for a browser currently at a first webpage to be invoked to another URL (to another webpage) with the data holding value (column 10, line 42 – column 11, line 53, DuFresne). Means are also present by which to append the data holding values to the URL and also by which to retrieve the values (column 19, lines 35-46, DuFresne)).

11. With regards to claims 22 and 28, DuFresne teaches the method further comprising passing the value of the data element from the first browser page of the browser to the second browser page of the browser by: appending the value of the data element associated with the first browser page to the browser page identifier; in response to receiving the selection by the user, utilizing the browser page identifier to retrieve the second browser page; and utilizing the data value in the second browser page of the browser means are present for a browser currently at a first webpage to be invoked to another URL (to another webpage) with the data holding value (column 10, line 42 – column 11, line 53, DuFresne). Means are also present by which to append the data holding values to the URL and also by which to retrieve the values (column 19, lines 35-46, DuFresne). Furthermore, the values hold data that are needed by websites for processing and hence the data is utilized such as for authentication purposes).

12. With regards to claims 23 and 29, DuFresne teaches the method, wherein the steps of defining, generating, invoking, and retrieving support a step of: exchanging data from script code associated with the first browser page to the second browser page not currently being viewed by a user of the browser (In DuFresne's design, the values hold data that are needed by websites for processing and hence the data is utilized such as for authentication purposes (column 19, lines 35-46, DuFresne). The website being accessed is not fully viewable or fully useful until the value is retrieved and processed).

13. With regards to claims 24 and 30, DuFresne teaches the method, wherein the steps of defining, generating, invoking, and retrieving support a step of: maintaining state information between a portion of script code associated with the first browser page of the browser and another portion of script code associated with the second browser page of the browser (DuFresne's design allows the values to be used for state purposes (column 4, line 56 – column 5, line 3, and column 19, line 50 – column 20, line 36, DuFresne)).

14. With regards to claims 25 and 31, DuFresne teaches a method further comprising: from a state sender logic entity of the first browser page associated with the browser, appending the value of the data element to the browser page identifier; and from a state retrieval logic entity of the second browser page associated with the browser, receiving the value of the data element along with the browser page identifier (DuFresne's design allows the values to be used for state purposes (column 4, line 56 – column 5, line 3, and column 19, line 50 – column 20, line 36, DuFresne). Hence means for the claimed state sender logic entity as well as the state retrieval logic entity are inherently present).

15. With regards to claims 26 and 32, DuFresne teaches a method further comprising: from a state sender logic entity of the second browser page associated with the browser, appending the value of the data element to a browser page identifier

associated with a third browser page; and from a state retrieval logic entity of the third browser page associated with the browser, receiving the value of the data element along with the second browser page identifier (DuFresne's design allows the values to be used for state purposes (column 4, line 56 – column 5, line 3, and column 19, line 50 – column 20, line 36, DuFresne). Hence means for the claimed state sender logic entity as well as the state retrieval logic entity are inherently present. In addition, means are present for a browser currently at a first webpage to be invoked to another URL (to another webpage) with the data holding value (column 10, line 42 – column 11, line 53, DuFresne). Since a browser is able to be invoked from one webpage to another, it is irrelevant how many times this process occurs. Hence, it is acceptable for the design to have a browser to be invoked from a second page to a third page. Means are also present by which to append the data holding values to the URL and also by which to retrieve the values (column 19, lines 35-46, DuFresne)).

Remarks

After careful review of the application, the examiner failed to note any truly unique traits within the design claimed. The claims provided are seen as being general and would benefit from the inclusion of more detailed specifications. However, after reviewing the prior art previously presented by the examiner and after reviewing the applicant's representative's remarks the examiner has decided to replace the initial prior art with one that is felt to make a stronger argument. The examiner firmly believes the

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current DuFresne art shows the claimed invention as lacking novelty. Should the applicants have any further details regarding their design that would present their design as being truly unique over the new prior art provided by the examiner, they are encouraged to amend the specifications and claims to reflect such changes.

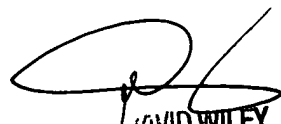
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is 703-305-7209. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on 703-308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AC



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OLOGY CENTER 2100

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